

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE

Is published every Friday, at Salem, Columbian Co., Ohio, by the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society; and is the only paper in the Great West which advocates secession from pro-slavery governments and pro-slavery church organizations. It is edited by BENJ. S. and J. ELIZABETH JONES; and while urging upon the people the duty of holding "No union with Slaveholders," either in Church or State, as the only consistent position an abolitionist can occupy, and as the best means for the destruction of slavery; it will, so far as its limits permit, give a history of the daily progress of the anti-slavery cause—exhibit the policy and practice of slaveholders, and by facts and arguments endeavor to increase the zeal and activity of every true lover of Freedom. In addition to its anti-slavery matter, it will contain general news, choice extracts, moral tales, &c. It is to be hoped that all the friends of the Western Anti-Slavery Society—all the advocates of the Disunion movement, will do what they can to aid in the support of the paper, by extending its circulation. You who live in the West should sustain the paper that is published in your midst. The Bugle is printed on an imperial sheet and is furnished to subscribers on the following

TERMS.

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—
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We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

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Communications intended for insertion to be addressed to the Editors. All others to the Publishing Agent, JAMES BARNARD.

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TO POST MASTERS.

We have not unfrequently received papers returned to us with "Refused" written on them, sometimes they also have the P. O. address, and sometimes no evidence of what portion of the globe they came from. This is not such notice as the law requires to be given; and we therefore desire that in case of discontinuance you will frank a letter (not charge us with postage as some have done) that may be placed on file, giving the reason of the discontinuance if known to you. This, though required by law, has been omitted in very many cases.

Scene in Congress.

On the 3d of April the following resolutions of congratulation to the French people were taken up for consideration in the House of Representatives, and the debate here reported ensued. Final action was not taken, but they were made the subject of special order for a future day.

Resolved, That it becomes the people of the United States to rejoice that the sentiment of self-government is commanding itself to the favorable consideration and adoption of the intelligent and thinking men of all enlightened nations.

Resolved, That the only legitimate source of political power is the will of the people, and the only rightful end of its exercise their good.

Resolved, That we sincerely hope that down-trodden humanity may succeed in breaking down all forms of tyranny and oppression, and in the establishment of free and rational governments for the good of the governed, and not for the aggrandizement of those who govern.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathies to the people of France and Italy in their present struggle for reform, and sincerely hope they may succeed in establishing free and constitutional governments, emanating from, and based upon the will of the governed, suited to their wants and condition, and such as will secure to them liberty and safety.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy and hopes of success to every people who are seeking to establish for themselves free and rational governments; and that whatever of blood or treasure may be shed or spent in a struggle of the oppressed against the oppressor, is to be charged to the unjust resistance of the oppressor, who strives to hold and exercise the rights of the people, usurped a-

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

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SALEM, OHIO, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 140.

against their will, and exercised for the benefit of the few and the oppression of the many; and not to the people, who seek only to regain and exercise their natural rights in such manner as will best secure and promote their own happiness and safety.

Mr. Ashmun then proposed to amend by adding to the third resolution the words:—

"And we especially see an encouraging earnest of their success, in the decree which pledges the new government of France to early measures for the immediate emancipation of all slaves in her colonies."

Mr. Schenck proposed to modify the amendment by adding thereto the words:—

"Recognising, as we do, that great cardinal republican principle, that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime."

Mr. Ashmun accepted the amendment as a modification of his amendment.

Mr. Hilliard moved the reference of the resolution and amendment to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Bayly moved to refer the subject to a special committee.

Mr. Donnell moved to lay the resolutions and amendments on the table.

And the yeas and nays being demanded and ordered on this question, resulted—yeas 11, nays 158.

So the House refused to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Hilliard said: Regarding thrones and sceptres as he did, he should feel himself unworthy the title of an American citizen, if he could not find terms to express the sentiments of approbation with which he hailed the intelligence of the late struggle of the people of France. But regarding these resolutions as they were now brought forward and connected with another subject, he could not see that its further consideration at present could be productive of any good whatever.

It could only serve to agitate a question which was settled in this country—a feeling which (in French phrase) was eternal with us, and which it would not be well to attempt to unsettle. He did not like the terms of these resolutions, he said; for on such a question it became us wisely to mature and express our opinions; and, above all, it became us to keep them wholly free from all inflammatory topics of debate.

Mr. McClelland of Ill., also objected to the firebrand which had been applied to the subject.

Mr. Haskell of Tenn. said, he was sorry that the subject of slavery had been sought to be connected with this question; and especially did he regret that the master was first broached from his side of the House.

What did they with care for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies? He professed himself a southern man and a slaveholder himself, that he would not object a word to the abolition of the slave institution in any State in this Union.

Mr. Giddings of N.Y., also objected to the subject.

Mr. Giddings would like to know how gradual was the step towards the abolition of slavery by the provisions of the ordinance of 1787?

Mr. Bayly. The ordinance was never enjoined as an act of emancipation. The French settlers in the northwestern territory continued to hold their slaves, and treated the ordinance as a nullity in this respect.

Mr. Giddings. The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. Bayly insisted that he had not made his statement without the most reliable information. Mr. B. then continued, and showed that there was one instance with the memory of many gentlemen here, wherein abolition was effected by the dash of a pen. He referred to the movement which revolutionized St. Domingo, whose leaders, not being able to grieve their vengeance on the whites, turned their destruction upon the mulattoes. And what was Hayti now? It was distracted with continual massacres, and the negro was there fast going back to his primeval barbarism.

Mr. Giddings would like to know how the resolutions offered by his colleague—

He disclaimed any party feeling on the subject. It was a question that looked to the disarming of tyrants—to raising up the bowed down and oppressed. But these condemnatory resolutions—these burning denunciations—can never be got through this House.

He rejoiced that these resolutions were from the other political party; for the more severe an affront was, the greater was its value.

We dared not here go so far as to say that all men were born free and equal. He was mortified that his colleague did not allude, in his resolutions, to the fact that the French revolution, by one blow, struck off the manacles from one hundred thousand slaves.

Mr. Haskell here said that he was not aware that there were any French colonies in which slavery existed. That decree against slavery, he supposed, was put in by Arago, who was more of a philosopher than a statesman.

Mr. Giddings. Go to any abolitionist north of Mason and Dixon's line, and he will tell you all about it. There are three or four hundred thousand slaves in the French colonies.

He was rejoiced to hear from the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Haskell) that he would not object to the abolition of slavery by other States. He congratulated himself on the sentiments which he had heard here this day, and he viewed them as the harbinger of universal emancipation.

Mr. Haskell explained. He had said, and would repeat, that if Kentucky or any State should abolish slavery, he would not complain of it. Tennessee would interfere with slavery in no other State, and no other State had a right to interfere with slavery over there.

He was not an anti-slavery man. God, in his wisdom, as he believed, had made the black race dependent upon the whites.

Mr. Giddings. If the complexion to be the rule, where shall we draw the shade?

If we look at the gentleman's plantation, or to any other part of the slave country, for I hope we would find none of it there—we may see various shades of colors. He wanted to know where they were to fix the line.

If complexion is the rule of liberty, where shall the line be drawn? The French are darker in complexion than the gentleman or himself, and yet the gentleman rejoices at the emancipation of Frenchmen. He had no idea of raising a laugh by a reference to this matter. He would give freedom and liberty to every individual. Nothing had ever occurred that sent such a thrill of delight to his heart as this French news. He had wished that this body would learn a lesson from it, and cease to maintain slavery by its own

laws. We established laws for confining people in slave pens, and under our own jurisdiction; and when we passed these resolutions, we should condemn ourselves. He would give his heartfelt sympathy to the French people in their struggle for freedom; but he said it would recoil upon us with great force.

Mr. Bailey addressed the House in vindication of the propriety of the motion he had submitted. He thought the action of the House now ought to bear the marks of deliberation; that this movement should not seem to emanate from a single member, nor yet from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but rather from a special committee composed of members from each of the States. His object was also to cast out on the attempt by the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Giddings, to interfere with the third resolution.

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It could only serve to agitate a question which was settled in this country—a feeling which (in French phrase) was eternal with us, and which it would not be well to attempt to unsettle. He did not like the terms of these resolutions, he said; for on such a question it became us wisely to mature and express our opinions; and, above all, it became us to keep them wholly free from all inflammatory topics of debate.

Mr. Giddings desired to ask how much preparation it required to effect the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts?

Mr. Bayly. There was no such slavery in Massachusetts. At least, at the time of its abolition by the bill of rights, there was no great amount of slavery in that State. (Several voices: It was abolished by the Constitution.)

Mr. Giddings would like to know how gradual was the step towards the abolition of slavery by the provisions of the ordinance of 1787?

Mr. Bayly. The ordinance was never enjoined as an act of emancipation. The French settlers in the northwestern territory continued to hold their slaves, and treated the ordinance as a nullity.

They provide that every black or mulatto person who shall come into this State, shall give bond, with sufficient security, payable to the State of Indiana, in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditional that such person shall not become a county charge, as also for such person's good behavior; and a conviction of such negro or mulatto of any crime or misdemeanor, shall amount to a forfeiture of the condition of such bond; and should any negro or mulatto fail to give such bond, the overseers of the poor shall hire him out for six months for the best price in cash that can be had, or, at their option, remove him without the jurisdiction of the State, in the manner pointed out by the regulations in force respecting paupers.

They provide that every black or mulatto person who shall be a witness, except in cases of the State against negroes and mulattoes, and in civil causes where negroes and mulattoes alone are parties.

They provide that the right of slaveholding to pass through our State, with their own slaves, and that the slaves be not held in slavery.

They prohibit the intermarriage of negroes and mulattoes with whites, by a penalty of imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for not less than one year, nor more than ten years, and a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars.

They provide that any person who shall harbor or employ any fugitive slave who may come within this State, or shall encourage and assist any such fugitive to desert his master, or by any means prevent or hinder his master from recovering such fugitive, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be liable for damages to any person who may be injured by any of said acts; thus making penal by State enactments, an offence cognizable and punishable by a law of Congress, (act of 1793,) as a matter affecting the government and laws of the Union, with which, be it remembered, the States are not bound to have any thing to do.

They provide that no negro or mulatto shall have any share of the school fund belonging to the State.

Finally, they provide that it shall be the duty of State officers, such as Justices of the Peace, Judges, &c., on affidavit made, to assist slaveholders in reclaiming their fugitive slaves, although it has been settled by the highest tribunal in the nation, that State officers in such cases are not bound to act, and that it belongs exclusively to the General Government by its own officers, to bind the slaveholding State in the assertion of their rights.

Now I observe that those legislative provisions ought to be repealed, or they ought not. If they are just, polite, and humane, they should be allowed to remain on our statute book, and they ought to be enforced like all other laws. If, however, they are unjust, impolite, and inhuman, they should be repealed at once—those of them, at least of this latter description.

Mr. Ashmun took the responsibility of introducing the subject wholly upon himself.

Mr. Bayly. Whatever he said then, with reference to the introduction of this subject, he hoped he would be understood as said with reference to the gentleman from Mass.

Mr. Tuck, interrupting, vindicated the introduction of the subject, and explained the manner of it.

Mr. Ashmun took the responsibility of introducing the subject wholly upon himself.

Mr. Bayly. Whatever he said then, with reference to the introduction of this subject, he hoped he would be understood as said with reference to the gentleman from Mass.

Mr. Giddings. I understand that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Haskell) when he said he was not aware that there were any French colonies in which slavery existed. That decree against slavery, he supposed, was put in by Arago, who was more of a philosopher than a statesman.

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From the Chrony.
The French Revolution--its Causes and Course.

The cause of the late French Revolution was the intolerable selfishness and tyranny of the reigning monarch, the manner of it, which constitutes all its novelty, and most of its glory, was due to Charivari or Punch. For the last dozen years, thanks to Monus, the civilized world has been learning how to deal with royalty and bruis force. It goes straight ahead in the paths of its rights and laughs at both.

France is the land of social feeling and consequently of social science. Englishmen shut themselves in dark walls, surround themselves by high fences; Frenchmen live in society, they rejoice in politeness, they glory in great public institutions. The sociability of France showed itself when revolution first broke out. The aristocracy was dissolved in a moment, high and low fraternized, and they embraced. But fear remained and led to blood.

The nobility never recovered from the blow of '92. Since then there have been but two classes in France, the *bourgeois* or middle class of bankers, traders, scholars, landholders, and the *ouvriers* or working people. Ever since the old revolution it has been the idea of the middle class, and Napoleon fostered it, that the working people were to be instructed and elevated. The peasantry, just such stuff as the scientific and the wealthy are made of, are little above the savage state.

The scientific and the wealthy, prompted by their social feelings, have looked forward to the disenthralment of the laboring millions from ignorance as the only hope of free government. They submitted to Monarchy in 1830, only as a temporary expedient, till the masses could be elevated. The so-called crown of Louis Philippe, when he ascended the throne, was to promote education and remove monopoly—in other words, to fit the people for self-government. He does not seem to have paid the slightest regard to his oath.

He repaid the confidence of Lafayette with ingratitude. He raised armies, but not schools.

He built fortifications, but not school houses. He set his diplomacy to strengthen the hands of the enemies of Freedom throughout Europe. He helped Austria and discouraged Poland. He proved treacherous to Mohamed Ali. He discouraged liberty in Italy. He endeavored to revive fallen tyranny in Switzerland. He, in short, held the good of the French nation and of the world subversive to the aggrandizement of his own family, as was shown in the paltry trick of the Spanish marriages.

But all this was nothing to the unbounded corruption which he practiced in bribing the people out of what little voice they had in their government. Without scruple he turned the revenues of the State, just as far as was necessary for his purposes, to make tools of the Chambers of Peers and of Deputies.

Still there has always been an uncorrupted opposition, containing many of the most enlightened statesmen that the world ever saw. These men, with the glory of their country at heart, have poured out their eloquence from the tribune, enough to have softened granite and enlightened Erebus, and yet have had the mortification to see their wholly unanswered speeches blindly voted down, and the most righteous measures postponed without reason from year to year. They have preached economy and saw a national debt rolling

As it naturally would do under such a government as this, the gulf between wealth and poverty has been rapidly widening.—This has brought up the great social question, of how the millions are to work and live, and it has for years been discussed by the best minds in France, as it has nowhere else in the world. In theory great advances have been made in the solution of this question, in practice, nothing.

We have called Louis Philippe a tyrant. That is not saying that he was a savage. On the other hand he was a polished, Christian gentleman, who was always doing the politest things. He left every where in Paris, his name on public improvements. He took the best of care that France should have a good police, and that the people should be free as long as they pleased to do what he would have them. But he was not the less a tyrant. He sternly put down the Liberty of the Press, and under the pretense of danger from the legitimists, denied the right of the people to assemble to act politically. He blocked up perceptibly all measures of practical reform in behalf of the laboring millions, and at last had the madness to oppose the simple and imperative reform in favor of a just representation of the 210,000 voters.—He ought himself to have been a reformer for that. The practice of the King had been caught by his ministers, till the corruption became so enormous that Eustache de Girardin, editor of the *Press*, ventured to charge it upon Guizot. That cool and cunning politician, with the censorious and all power of proscription in his hands, found himself checkmated by an editor. One delinquent minister was obliged to resign and back out of office and life. The confidence of the French in her government was utterly destroyed.—The system of corruption was transparent as it was transparent held on to by the infatuated government.

Parliamentary reform, from the fall of 1830, was demanded in the most determined tone. It was as firmly resisted by M. Guizot, who strove to frighten the timid by representing to them that such reform would open the door to all those social reforms which were in agitation by the extreme opposition. It was the business of government, according to M. Guizot, to preserve order, not to settle any Utopian social problems. And to preserve order, it was necessary to tax the people to buy up their representatives.

The measures of reform concerted by the opposition, which now for the first time, after the disclosure of the great corruption, included Lamartine, were conceived in the highest and noblest spirit. The plan was by great meetings throughout France, attended and addressed by the men of the highest talents to enlighten the people of France and arouse their conscience and honor. Guizot himself having been in the habit of annually addressing his constituents at Liesen, in laudation of his own government, could not very well object to Lamartine and Rollin and Barrot doing the same sort of thing. To make these meetings perfectly consonant to the social character of the French, repasts were provided, in the elegant and not overdone way which the French so well understand,

The plan took effect wonderfully. All France was moved and felt a regenerating spirit.—The secret of peaceful agitation dawned upon the popular intellect. The power of sentiment over swords was demonstrated and entered into the popular mind. Hope thrived through France and her strong men became almost infinitely stronger. Seventy-one mighty reform banquets had been held peacefully throughout France, and every minute nerve of the mighty national body had been vivified with new life. The last and greatest of these gatherings was to be held soon after the assembling of the Chambers in the 12th arrondissement of Paris.

One would have thought from what is known of England, and any other kingly government that ever existed after the moral sense of a nation was awakened, that the government of Louis Philippe would have treated this last reform banquet with special complaisance, and made a merit of conceding much in advance.

But the besotted Louis Philippe seems to have known no more of the nature of moral power than a bulldog does of the fine arts. He had all the nations around at his will—Belgium governed by his son-in-law, Spain the portion of his daughter-in-law. He had Abd-el-Kader in chains and a hundred thousand spare troops of the line at his command to keep order in Paris. Who ever thought himself more firm in the saddle? In one single day he and the world shall be taught the greatest lesson of the whole book of time,

Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society--French Revolution.

A special meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in Boston on the evening of April 6th, at the Melodeon. It was called by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of celebrating the magnanimous act of the French people, in decreeing the immediate abolition of Slavery throughout the land.

At half past seven o'clock the chair was taken by Wm. Loyd Garrison, President of the Society.

Mr. Garrison stated the object of the meeting, and said we had met to offer our congratulations to the French nation on the fact that not a vestige of Royalty remained in their land, (cheers,) and that among their very first efforts in behalf of liberty, was the Decree for the Abolition of Slavery in their Colonies. (Renewed cheering from the large audience which filled the spacious building.)

The following Resolutions were then read to the meeting by Edmund Quincy, of Dedham.

Resolved. That the magnanimous consistency of the French people in using the first moment of their own liberty, to extend to every human being within the limits of the Republic, the blessings which they had just gained for themselves, is without a parallel in the history of the world, and deserves the grateful admiration of every lover of justice and humanity.

Resolved. That we especially rejoice in this act, as it frees the name of Republic from the odium which the inconsistency of America has heaped upon it, and blesses the world with the sight of a Republic without a Slave; and are glad that the humanity of a generous people has stamped with deserved opprobrium the infamous dogma of human slavery being the only corner-stone of free institutions; and that European progress and liberty are no longer to be chilled by the bold influence of American hypocrisy, a Despotism in the mask of a Republic; but that

they may dispel their own doubts, and laugh to scorn the taunts of their opponents in the glad light of the nobleness and virtue of a true Republic.

Resolved. That, as American Abolitionists, we rejoice to assure the countrymen of Dr. Broglie, L'Instant, Brissot, and Fayette, that their Decree of Emancipation will make even the chains of Carolina lighter, and hasten the day when our soil shall be untrod by a slave, and we too shall be worthy to take our place among Republics, below those to whom we ought to have been an example and model.

Resolved. That the cold and reluctant notice taken of this Decree against Slavery by the great body of the political journals of this country, and its entire suppression by some of them, afford melancholy proof of the decline of the spirit of freedom amongst us, and of the fearful extent to which slavery has infected every part of the land.

Resolved. That remembering the noble protest so frequently addressed by Fayette to Clarkson,—"I never would have drawn my sword in the cause of America if I could have conceived I was helping to found a government of Slavery,"—we recognize in this not a fitting tribute to the memory of the most illustriously virtuous of Frenchmen, and one of the earliest opponents of negro slavery; that we thank the French people for the silent rebuke their example gives to a nation which has proved itself so unworthy of the generous confidence of Fayette, and invoke the influence, not only of their example, but of their national protest and remonstrance to aid us in a more deadly struggle than even that which his impetuous enthusiasm rushed to share.

Resolved. That, as Republicans, we are proud to remember that in France the hour of popular triumph has always been the hour of the Negro's hope, that with the people he has always prospered, and only with the rights of the people themselves has his rights been stricken down.

Resolved. That, confident in the belief that the blessing of Heaven rests on justice, and that the strictest right is always the highest expediency, we are full of hope for a people whose hour of victory was marked by moderation and humanity, whom not even broken pledges and outraged constitutions could anger to revenge, and in the hour of triumph and strength have insisted out to all others the rights they had claimed for themselves, recognizing the protection of the weak as the first and highest duty of all governments.

In support of these resolutions the meeting was then briefly addressed by Mr. Quincy.

He was followed by Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and William H. Channing, in addressess exceeding eloquence and power.

After which, the Resolutions were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

On motion of W. Phillips, Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of the Chairman and such others as may be elected, be requested to forward an Address of Thanks to the French Government for their noble services provided, in the elegant and not overdone way which the French so well understand,

This Committee, as nominated to the meeting and accepted, consists of the following persons:

W. L. GARRISON,
W. H. CHANNING,
M. W. CHAPMAN,
EDMUND QUINCY,
SAMUEL G. HOWE,
THEODORE PARKER,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Adjourned.

WM. LOYD GARRISON, Pres't.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

The Boston correspondent of the Standard gives the following account of the meeting:

BOSTON, April 7th, 1848.

You should have been here last night at the Special Meeting of the American A. S. Society, to express our joyful sympathy with the great act of justice by which the Provisional Government of France has won the birth of the new Republic. The meeting was held in the Melodeon, which was entirely filled, and with an intelligent and discriminating audience as Boston could supply. Mr. Garrison took the chair about half-past seven, briefly stated the occasion of the meeting, and read the Decree in virtue of which Slavery is to cease forthwith in the dependencies of France. Unfortunately the state of his health prevented him from taking a more extended part in the proceedings of the meeting.

After the Resolutions of which you will be read by Mr. Quincy, with a few remarks, Mr. Wendell Phillips made one of his very best and most impressive speeches, full of thought and emotion fitly uttered and adorned.

He shadowed forth the far-reaching issues of this great act upon the destinies of our own Slavey. He revenged the treachery of the cunning King to the Republican idea in the person of Lafayette; he described the apparent success and prosperity which had attended on the treason; and then pointed to the inevitable Nemesis which pursued and overtook him, at last, when he seemed to have established himself forever. He, then, denounced the treason of America to the Republican idea, and closed with a prophecy that Eternal Justice would yet overtake her andavenge Lafayette, Kosciusko, and Steuben for the faith she had broken with them.

He was followed by Messrs. Theodore Parker and William H. Channing, both in the best mood of their several styles. Mr. Parker drew a favorable augury of the permanence of the new institutions from the moderation shown by the populace in the stormy hours of the Revolution. He declared that the French people were without a fitting education for self-government, and scouted the idea that it was "too soon" to re-judge in a change, the issues of which were yet unknown. "When a man-child is born into a house," said he, "of fair proportions and goodly promise that is the time when we congratulate the event. We do not wait till he is grown up."

Mr. Channing opened in a fine vein of scorn of the peddling spirit in which the news of this great event was received in this country, and the apprehensions of possible damage to our trade which swallowed up all generous sympathy. He dwelt emphatically upon the characteristic feature of this movement that it was the Revolution of the laboring classes, not of an Aristocracy against a Throne, or of the bourgeoisie against the *Ar-*

gentines against the *proletaires*.

Mr. Hennegan of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the Senate go into executive session.

He said there was a case of individual liberty awaiting the action of the Senate. The motion was agreed to, and the doors were closed. When they were opened the Senate adjourned.

The discussion was subsequently renewed—the proposed amendment was rejected 32 to 1. The resolution was afterwards adopted 33 in the affirmative, none in the negative.

should have some meaning, and therefore, submit the following amendment to the resolution of the Senate from Ohio:

Add in the 8th line after the word government, these words:

"And manifesting the sincerity of their purpose by instituting the measures for the immediate emancipation of the slaves of all the colonies of the republic."

When we send such a resolution as that sir, the French people will be informed of the object of our sympathy. It will assure them that in our judgment they have indeed done something tangible in the cause of liberty and humanity, on account of which the heart of the American people is filled with joy and gladness. The French people have not made a mere empty declaration of their attachment to the cause of liberty. They have not declared the people free and yet retain their fellow creatures in bondage. They have thus done something which deserves the congratulations of the whole world. I move that the amendment be printed for the use of the Senate, and that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Downes, of Louisiana, opposed the proposed amendment.

Mr. Calhoun thought it premature to act upon the resolution. The French people have overthrown a powerful monarchy and erected the establishment of a Republic, with the most wonderful facility, without bloodshed or confusion; but he thought we should wait and see whether they first firmly established a republican form of government before we proceed to interfere. Our government should be cautious, and ought to wait until we receive the result of the convention to be assembled on the 20th of April. Mr. Calhoun concluded by moving that the joint resolutions be laid on the table, expressly on the ground that these were premature.

The yeas and nays were demanded and stood as follows—yeas 14, nays 28.

Mr. Allen moved to make them the special order of the day for the first of May next.

Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, thought the first Monday in May too soon, as time would not be allowed for this government to be properly informed as to the results of such a speedy revolution, with the sudden conversion of a monarchy into a republic.

Mr. Douglass, of Ill., was opposed to delay. What credit would it do to ourselves, and what good to France if we wait until the struggle shall be over before we offer sympathy? If our congratulations and our sympathies are to depend on the final success of the people and not upon the merits of the effort itself that they had made glorious by striking for liberty? Now was the time to offer our congratulations and sympathy. After some further debate,

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them remain in the frying pan if they have no confidence in their ability to jump clear from the fire.

Why, these people that are so much afraid

of agitation are the greatest agitators in the world; for when they detect an innovation upon ancient usages, they sound the alarm so long and loud that they give publicity to that which, otherwise, might have remained in obscurity. The enemies of the anti-slavery cause have contributed, though unwillingly, to spread its principles; for they have promulgated them in sections where its friends are forbidden to speak. True, they have sermonized from garbled texts; and have attributed to us principles of their own manufacture, which bear no resemblance to our genuine coin; but their zeal has led them to admit the vitality of the cause which they wish to destroy. Could principles, like men, be caught asleep—they might be destroyed without creating an agitation; but Truth, once uttered, never sleeps; it has a thousand lives; and each life begets a thousand like itself. Social and moral, as well as political revolutions, can never be accomplished without agitation. The fire, the whirlwind and the earthquake must pass by before the people will listen to the teachings of the "still, small voice."

Tyranny, in any form, seems to be the offspring of habit, or of a depraved and shallow understanding.

How many a Paradise it has transformed into a dreary waste!—and how many a noble heart and intellect it has crushed in its iron folds!

But the present upheaving of the billows of society seems to indicate that a

change is at hand—a change which will root out the absurd supposition that one human being can innocently deprive another of the rights of another. And, let it come. Let mankind learn the relation in which they stand to each other—and act according to their knowledge; then, farewell to cruel and unrighteous war; and a long, a last farewell to the hell-born institution of American Slavery.

If the whole superstructure of society must be overturned in order to expunge the wrongs and establish the Right, let it be overturned, that its foundations may be laid in equity; and that the next generation may be delivered from the curse which encircles the present like an arm of iron.

HARRIET N. TORREY.

Parkman, O., April, 1848.

MEIGS, Co. Ohio, Feb. 27, 1848.

FRINEDS EDITORS:—

Perhaps it may be interesting to the friends

of the slave to hear again from this corner of

the anti-slavery field. We have deferred

writing in hopes of having something of more

interest to communicate, but as time does

but little towards increasing our stock of

good news, you must take such as we have.

The friends of the slave in this part principally adhere to the Liberty party; but they

are the whole material and many of them

are just such spirits as we love and admire

in the ranks of those whose motto is "no union

with slaveholders."

They know but little of the Disunion principle, but in this, as in most other cases, prejudice has out-travelled knowledge. We might almost as well

solicit subscribers for a new edition of

Paine's *Age of Reason* among the Orthodox

professors, as to try to get subscribers for

the Bugle where their influence has preceded us; if, however, these very men (for among

Liberty party generally women, are an non-

entity) could have the principles of Disunion

Baptist Theological Institute.

In the history of this Institute, which was originated by the Western Baptist Convention in 1833, and is located at Covington, Ky., we have another exhibition of the meanness of slaveholding piety, and the impolicy of those, who—*to use a southern expression*—“are tinctured with the blood-hound principle of abolitionism,” attempting to hold religious union with slaveholders. The Baptists of the North, when their attention has been called to the fact that they fellowship either directly or indirectly, men stealing churches, have always endeavored to avoid the responsibility involved in a recognition of the christian character of slaveholders, by pleading the peculiarity of their church organization—each individual church being independent of all others and accountable to none. This, perhaps, has satisfied themselves, although as intimate a connection in fact, if not in form, exists between the Baptists of the North and of the South, as between those of any other denomination. That such intimacy and christian fellowship exists, is manifested in the fact, that in works, of what they consider the highest christian character, they are found laboring side by side.

The Baptist Theological Institute at Covington, was established—as may be inferred from its name—with the design of preparing persons for the advocacy of the Baptist faith. It was expected that the code of morals and the religious opinions taught there, would exert no incon siderable influence on the West, moulding the character and regulating the practices of the members of the Baptist denomination throughout the great valley of the Mississippi. The grounds and buildings provided for the use of the Institute, were located in a slaveholding State; and though its prosperity was mainly owing to the zeal and activity of the citizens of Cincinnati, it was deemed advisable to make Covington the centre of its operations. In 1810 it was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky—that body reserving to itself the power to alter or amend the act of incorporation at any time.

But two of the Trustees out of the seven originally appointed were from Kentucky, the others being from Ohio and Indiana. In accordance with a provision in the charter which permits an increase in the number of Trustees to thirty-six, fourteen additional ones were appointed prior to the present year, making in all twenty-one, eleven of whom were from the free States. About three years since, the Faculty was organized, “pains being taken,” says the Cincinnati Herald, “as far as possible to meet the views of the South.” Unfortunately for the harmony of the supporters of the Institute, the President was soon after publicly called upon to give his views in relation to slavery as connected with missions. To do this, would be to re-open a vexed question, which for the peace of the church it was not desirable to discuss.

Had he confessed that he leaned to the anti-slavery side, his offence would have been rank in the nostrils of Southern piety; had he admitted that he inclined to the pro-slavery, his position would have been noted by the abolitionists, and used to the disparagement of the church. There was danger too in remaining silent, but he chose that as the least of three evils. The South became alarmed, his silence was suspicious. The longer they dwelt upon it, the more ominous of evil did that silence appear; and they felt more and more anxious to guard every avenue by which anti-slavery could approach the Theological Institute, for if that fountain-head of denominational piety became corrupted, how could it do else than send forth bitter waters.

Several propositions were made in the Board of Trustees from time to time, emanating from a pro-slavery source, and designed to provide new guards for the peculiar institution, one of which required the Trustees and Faculty to subscribe to certain pro-slavery pledges. These propositions were voted down; and the Kentucky Trustees refused to consent to a division of the property, which now amounts to \$170,000, or to come to any amicable arrangement. They knew the power was in their hands, that the South, in this, as in every other union which she forms with the North had secured to herself the means of obtaining all that she really needed. They immediately applied to the Kentucky Legislature for aid; that body hurriedly altered the charter, appointed fifteen new Trustees all from Kentucky—thus giving the slaveholders a majority in the Board of more than two-thirds—and made provision that all the Trustees hereafter elected shall be citizens of that State. We call this an apt illustration of Ezekiel Bigelow’s poetry where he says:

“It jest suits them southern fellers,
They’re a dreadful grapsin’ set,
We must offers blow the bellers
When they want their irons het;
May be it’s all right as preachin’,
But my narves it kind o’ grates,
When I see the overreachin’,
‘O’ them nigger-drivin’ States.
Why it’s jest as clear as figgers,
Clear as one and one make two,
Chaps that make black slaves o’ niggers
Want to make white slaves o’ you.”

The Cincinnati Herald, from which we gather the foregoing facts, says:—

The Anti-Slavery Standard now has James Russell Lowell for Corresponding Editor; and we learn that the price of the paper instead of being as now \$1 in advance, will be raised to \$2 at the commencement of the next volume—the 1st of June.

give back the property which they have taken from its owners. For our own part, we are not very much surprised at the result.—It is hardly to be supposed that a slaveholder should have any very clear idea of the rights of property. Whenever he has, it is in direct contradiction to his whole practice, which subverts the very idea of the right to property. We trust that this and similar occurrences may teach a lesson to those who endorse the Christian Character of the oppressors of their fellows, by giving them church fellowship. The Slaveholders of Kentucky can justify this wholesale appropriation of the property of their brethren, just as easily as they can the appropriation of their persons. And as long as Cincinnati Baptists justify them and encourage them and countenance them, in the latter, we are not certain if they do not deserve to be cheated and chiselled themselves. If we were one of Parson Buck’s slaves, we know we should think so.

Western Anti-Slavery Fair.

We this week publish the Call for a second Anti-Slavery Fair, and we trust that it will be heartily responded to by all who desire to aid the Western Anti-Slavery Society. A little exertion on the part of each, a little putting forth of effort at this time will ensure such a collection of articles at the proposed Fair as will greatly benefit the cause of Freedom in the West. Let every one be an agent, and an active agent in this work.

The women of New Lyme inform us that will not contribute less than \$100 worth of articles; those at Austinburg stand pledged for half that amount; a friend at Jefferson writes us that their circle, though small, will do all it can. Words of encouragement come up from other sources, and lead us to hope that much will be done. It is not expected that the contributions will be confined to articles manufactured by sewing circles, but, as was the case last year, that the farmer, the dairyman, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the merchant will present their gifts. Let there be no holding back for fear the offering will not be acceptable—anything which individuals can dispose of, can be disposed of at the proposed Fair or at subsequent sales.

In regard to the necessity of sustaining this anti-slavery measure, we cannot speak as we wish, for we consider it of the highest importance both in itself, and in its effects upon the cause generally. The preparation for a Fair awakens a great deal of anti-slavery sentiment which would otherwise lie dormant—it gives to all an opportunity of laboring for the promotion of the cause, and is sometimes a test of the sincerity of anti-slavery profession. From the articles contributed last year, not less than seven or eight hundred dollars have been realized, without the aid of which the Executive Committee, could not have paid off the debt due at the last anniversary of the Society, and have continued their operations for the past year in the manner they have done.

As great, or greater necessity for exertion exists at this time. The political leaders are marshalling their hosts, and will spare no labor or expense to bring principle in subjection to party. In the approaching struggle for office, in the din of parian warfare which will fill the land, the rights and interests of Humanity will be forgotten except so far as the friends of freedom and of truth stand firm to meet the coming storm.—Not a single agency which the Society has employed for the dissemination of the principles it advocates should be abandoned, but every branch of its labors should if possible be extended; and the contemplated Fair proposes to furnish it with means to do this.—Friends, will you not each and all act promptly, and aid in making it what the exigencies of the cause, and the importance of the anti-slavery movement demand it should be.

We cannot do better in conclusion than give the following letter from the wife of a Presbyterian clergyman, whose sympathy and co-operation is heartily welcome.

J. E. JONES,

Dear Friend:—A copy of the Call has just been sent me by a friend with a request to append my name and forward it to you.—If my name can be of any service in the great cause of man’s rights, I cheerfully contribute it. This question seems to be the great question of the present age: the gauge by which to mark the point to which we have arrived in civilization and Christianity;—it is God’s providence, the problem given us to study and solve, which when solved according to the principles of eternal right will open the door for higher attainments in morals and Christianity than have ever yet been made, or anticipated, except at the expiration of some distant period. The call is from God that “the church” should “be purified of its iniquity” and the nation “redeemed from its degradation”; and the moral power of truth will be effective to accomplish this work. It is decreed that thus it shall be; God himself has commenced the process by putting in operation a train of influences designed to bring it about; and those who cooperate with him taking him as their guide, though they toil long and hard, in the midst of trials and discouragements, may toll on and hope on, for final victory will be theirs. Truth must be disseminated, and truth will yet triumph; and though the process may be like sifting corn in a sieve, the precious grain will all be preserved. Your warfare upon slavery, will, I hope be one of extermination, and not to “conquer a peace.”—May the Lord give you wisdom, strength and success in the cause of humanity.

The Anti-Slavery Standard now has James Russell Lowell for Corresponding Editor; and we learn that the price of the paper instead of being as now \$1 in advance, will be raised to \$2 at the commencement of the next volume—the 1st of June.

Times in Europe.

Ponch facetiously remarks that though the old saying, “a cat may look at a king,” is unquestionably true, yet if matters progress a little further as they have started, *Foss* will have to look sharp to find a king.

Change—Revolution, seem to be the watchwords that are now passing through Europe. France strikes for Freedom, and the blow is felt in every link of the chain of Despotism. Thrones totter, tyrants tremble, and crowned heads bow in subservience to the demands of the people. The dethronement of Louis Philippe, and the banishment of his evil counsellor—the Minister Guizot—were the first acts in the great drama. The people of Austria were ripe for revolt. Prince Metternich, whose name has become synonymous with despotism, whose master mind brought together in Holy Alliance the potentates of Europe, was compelled to yield to the power of the populace and flee from their presence; and the Emperor was only permitted to retain possession of his throne on condition he gave to the people *all they wanted*. While Vienna was the theatre of this unlooked-for revolution, similar one was in progress in Berlin. The Prussians demanded concessions; their king refused. He felt his throne tottering, and granted the demands. The King of Bavaria has abdicated; the King of Saxony is in trouble, not knowing whether to grant what his subjects demand, or run the risk consequent upon refusal. Reform is advancing in Italy, and the Pope has promised the people a constitution. A report is circulated, but not generally credited, that there has been a revolution in Cracow—that Poland has declared for a Republic; it was also reported that the King of Denmark was besieged in his palace. The last Foreign advices state that although at present tranquility prevailed in Ireland, serious disturbances were anticipated.

The masses of Europe used to *sacrifice*, they now *Demand*; the *divine* right of kings is compelled to bow to the *HUMAN* rights of the people. Thus far there has been little bloodshed—God grant there may be no more. But should blood flow in torrents during the commotions that are yet destined to sweep over Europe, it would not indicate greater suffering than the people of that continent have endured when the *order* of despotism and the *silence* of entire subjugation prevailed.

We wonder if the tyrants of America have no misgivings as to the stability of their own power when they see the fires of liberty in the old world leap from land to land! Have they no fear lest the contagion should extend to the subjects in their plantation kingdom, and that their slaves, like the oppressed of Europe, should demand and compel a recognition of their rights?

To those whose Pledges are Unpaid.

A considerable amount of unpaid pledges are standing upon the books of the Society, which were to be paid within the year ending the 1st of June. The Ex. Committee are in want of money; they have been compelled most unwillingly to contract debts, which can be liquidated only by the payment of at least a portion of these pledges. We have been requested to state that they have now authorized SAM'L BROOKS to call individually upon those who have made the pledges, state the necessities of the Society, and collect what he can. This will subject the Society to an additional expense in all cases where the pledges are collected by him; if you wish to avoid this, please forward what you are owing to the Treasurer, J. ELIZABETH JONES, at Salem.

Henry Clay.

The Ashland slaveholder after playing off and on for some time, and exhibiting all the pettiness of a finished coquette, has at last graciously consented to comply with the ardent solicitations of his friends of the Whig party, and accept—should it be preferred—the nomination of the Whig National Convention for the Presidency. The reasons which led him to this conclusion are various. One, that it was urged, if he should refuse to permit his name to be used as a rallying cry, defeat would attend the Whig party, and perhaps dissolution. Another, that his friends regard him as the most available candidate, and the only one from a slave State who can secure the vote of Ohio! These, with other reasons are given at length in his letter of conditional acceptance of the nomination; but we suspect there is another, and yet more cogent one which has not been publicly referred to either by himself or his friends—the life-long hope he has cherished, of being at some day the occupant of the Presidential chair. This is the goal of his ambition—the fixed star in the political heavens around which he has revolved; and we think we do him no injustice in saying, that he would hardly be satisfied with the glories of the New Jerusalem unless he could enter its gates as ex-President of the United States.

We trust that the flimsy veil he has recently thrown over his hatred of abolitionism, will not hide from any one the unrepented course of his former life. The Missouri compromise act, his senatorial speech in behalf of slavery, his hope that he might kill a Mexican, his sixty slaves fat and sleek, and

the various etceteras of a like character which might be added to the catalogue of his offences against Humanity, are sober realities which no electioneering speech, however cunningly devised, should cast in the background.

POETICAL PARTYSM.—The recurrence of every Presidential campaign or Gubernatorial election regularly brings with it enough doggerel to last a reasonable people for several generations. We shouldn’t care if such stuff found no purchasers, but the fact that it proves to be a marketable commodity, and is the article just suited for home consumption, is exceedingly mortifying. We don’t like to think the sovereign people are such fools as to be gulled by it—it doesn’t give us a very high opinion of their notions of political economy, of their patriotism, or their morals. But unfortunately there is a class, and a very large class too, upon whom you may urge the duty of a strict adherence to correct principles, and your talk is as unmeaning to them as Greek; but sing to them the following verse of a choice Whig song, and you address them in language they can understand, or at least can understand far enough to cast their vote for Seabury Ford.

Colonel Waller may tell of the Mexican yell,
Or fortifications and ditches,
General Ford can show where thousands he slew.

Old Seabury seizes in Cheeseman he chooses,
And vainly my skippers implore,
He don’t care a fig—for Ohio is Whig,
Is all over Whig, ev’more.

There isn’t that a precious morsel to feed grown up men upon! And ‘tis swallowed by thousands, not only as wholesome diet, but as a positive luxury.

“An interesting letter from Hannah Thomas will be found among our communications this week. We are glad to learn she is doing so good a work as appears from her letter, and as Friends say, “we hope she will be encouraged to proceed as way may open.” If the Society had the means, we have no doubt but it would be glad to send agents to that portion of the field as well as others where their services are needed, but at present it cannot. There is however a class of abolitionists who are opposed to paying lecturers for their services, that could perhaps furnish some volunteers to enter the lecturing field on their own charge. We think such ought not to be backward in offering their services, for it would be but an application to themselves of the principle they apply to others. If these are unwilling to leave their farms, their stores, their workshops and their families—making nearly all the sacrifice while their neighbors make but little if any, it is hardly the thing to insist that others should do it.

One of the first acts of the Provisional government of France was the abolition of slavery in all the French colonies. They could not have made a better use of their power.—*Making Index.*

What would the Index or the Democracy it represents, say, to the Legislators of the American government abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories in which it exists? Would it declare “they could not have made a better use of their power”? We fear not.

General Items.

Rev. Darriel Parish of Newark N. J. recently died of a tight boot! Rheumatism, mortification, hemorrhage and death were the effects of the compression thus produced.

Horace Mann has been elected to succeed John Quincy Adams in the present Congress.

Pope Pius, some years since, went out to Chili as a missionary, and on his way there paid a visit to New York. Some attribute his liberal sentiments to that visit. This may be correct, and if so, it is well his first impressions of republicanism were not derived from New Orleans.

They have had another fireman’s riot in Baltimore. From one to two thousand persons were engaged in it. One man was killed, and several others seriously, if not fatally wounded. Philadelphia used to be the banner city for fireman’s riots, but Baltimore seems now to lead off.

Some of the Democratic letter writers have

made the discovery that Gen. Taylor is very deficient in his knowledge of military affairs! The next step will be to deny that the battle of Buena Vista was ever fought; the next, that Taylor is a bona fide personage.

A Philadelphia jury lately gave a verdict of \$10,000 damage in a breach of promise case. This is probably the heaviest verdict of the kind ever given in this country. A malicious attempt was made by the defendant to destroy the plaintiff’s reputation, which doubtless had some influence upon the jury when making up their verdict.

The Chief Justice of the Sandwich Islands is a young lawyer who left New York city in 1844. His salary is \$3,000 per annum.

It is stated that the news of the ratifica-

tion or rejection of the treaty by the Mexican Congress, cannot possibly reach Washington before the middle of May.

A Committee of the London Statistical Society who visited Church Lane in St. Giles,—one of the worst localities of London—report that in the first house they entered they found 6 rooms, 12 beds, and 45 persons; in the second, 50 persons and 13 beds; in the third, 61 persons and 9 beds. The lane is 200 ft. long and contains 22 miserable houses which hardly afford a shelter to the degraded occupants who are crowded within them.

The Committee say:—

“In these wretched dwellings all ages and both sexes, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, grown up brothers and sisters, stranger adult males and females, and swarms of children,—the sick, the dying, and the dead, are herded together with a proximity and mutual pressure which the brute would resist; where it is physically impossible to preserve the ordinary decencies of life, where all sense of propriety and self-respect must be lost.”

We see it stated that the Thalia, which sailed from Cork with two hundred passengers on the 5th of November, has not since been heard from.

There is a tree in Europe which bears three hundred samples of grafted fruit.

On the 3rd of March, 2968 emigrants landed in the city of New York. A pretty fair increase of population for one day.

If all the property in the United States were equally divided it would give to each family of five \$1500 worth; and if the annual products were disposed of in the same manner it would give to each an income of \$300. How comfortably we all might live if every one felt as much interested for the welfare of his neighbor as for his own.

Hydrocephalus is said to be cured in Germany by the Cold Water treatment. This way of attacking the disease has been followed by great success. It would seem to be a fairly pitched battle between Cold Water and Anti-Cold water.

The Gospel too Pure.

Towards the close of the sixteenth century, the famous Akbar sat upon the throne of the Indies. His court at Agra, was characterized by all the pomp and splendor becoming the Emperor of the Indies, the Commander of the Faithful. Brought up to the religion of the Pasha, he had been accustomed to avail himself of all the indulgence it granted to corrupt passions. At length the truths of Christianity were presented to him. He admitted the truth of the system. He hesitated between the new and the old. At length he frankly confessed: “I find myself bound to Mahomedanism by ties I am unable to break. The Mullahs of the palace and the sultans, my mother, never cease to inveigh against the new religion which I profess. I have an opposition more difficult to sustain with the women of my harem, from the apprehension of being all discarded as soon as Christianity shall have reduced me to make choice of a single companion—they spare no earnestness that they may tear from me the religion of Jesus Christ. In a word, the Gospel is too pure, and my manners too corrupt.”

Had Akbar lived in the 19th instead of the 16th century, and listened to the Gospel preached by the Missionaries of the A. B. C. M., he might have been baptized into the church and still continued in the practice of polygamy; while his conversion would have been heralded by the religious press as a glorious triumph.

From Europe.

The steamer Washington, which reached New York on the 7th inst. brings, among others, the following items of news.

AUSTRIA.

Early in the afternoon of the 13th of March upward of 1500 students of Vienna met together in the University, and signed a petition to the Throne in favor of immediate and unlimited freedom of the press. They delivered the document to the Rector and Deans of the University for instant presentation to the Emperor, and the authorities, in compliance with the request, proceeded toward the Palace, followed by a *coro* of students, whose numbers had by that time increased to 3,000. On their arrival in front of the Chancery where the States were assembled, the procession halted, and the students sent a copy of their petition to the Diet. One of the most popular Members of that body, Count Montecuccoli, the Marshal of the Diet then appeared in the balcony, and assured the multitude that the States would not be wanting in their duty, but would use every endeavor to procure from the Emperor the required concessions. This assurance appeared to satisfy the people, when suddenly a large military force was seen advancing. It consisted of cavalry and infantry, and the rear brought up by a strong detachment of artillery, with several field pieces, and was under the personal command of the Archduke Adelbert. His Imperial Highness addressed a few words to the assembly, exhorting them to disperse peaceably; but his admonition produced no effect. The order was then given to fire and charge, and the result is stated to have been that some twenty persons were killed and about ten times that number wounded.

Among the former were fifteen students who were in front of the insurgents; and immediately after the volley an influential citizen stepped forward, and dipping his white handkerchief into the blood that had been shed, fastened it to his walking stick and exclaimed—“Be this the emblem of our future liberty!” *A coup de theatre* and a sentiment both so eminently French, had an effect that would not have been looked for among the usually sober minded Germans. The mob, now swelled to the number of 20,000 men, rushed upon the troops, and whether by mere

POETRY.

From the People's Journal.

Move on.

BY GOODWIN BARNBY.

All the stars in heaven are moving,
Ever round the bright spheres roving;
Twinkling, beaming, raying, shining,
Blackest night with brightness lining;
Aye revolving through the years,
Playing music of the spheres,
Like the Eastern Star of old,
Moving toward the shepherds' fold,
Where the wise men—grace to them!—
Found the Babe of Bethlehem.
God is in each moving star;
God drives on the pleiad car;
Let His will on earth be done!
As in Heaven the stars move on....

Move on! Keep moving!
Progress is the law of loving.

All the waves of sea are flowing,
As the winds of Heaven are blowing;
With a gentle gale-like quiver
Flows the streamlet to the river;
With a strong waved commotion
Flows the river to the ocean;
While seas' billows evermore
Flow and gain upon the shore—
Waves on wave in bright spray leaping—
Like endeavors never sleeping;
While the pool which moveth never,
Grows a stagnant bed for ever—
White-gilled die its tenant tench,
Green its water, foul its stench,
Wildering marsh fires o'er it run,
Whiles straight flows the river on....

Move on! Keep moving!
Progress is the law of loving.

Thus within the skies and ocean
Life is married unto motion;
Stars revolve, and rivers flow,
And earth! what said Galileo?
When in dungeon damply lying,
Faint and tortured, hardly dying,
Yet for truth, with honest pride,
Yet, "It moves!" it moves!" he cried.
And the world! its life is motion,
As with stars as with ocean.
It is moving, it is growing;
All its tides are now flowing;
The hand is moving to the loaf,
The eye is moving to the roof,
The mind is moving to the book,
The soul lives in a moving look,
The hand is moving from the sword,
The heart is moving toward the Lord.
Move on! Keep moving!
Progress is the law of loving.

Indian Names.

BY MRS. LYDIA H. BIGOURNEY.

"How can the Red Men be forgotten, while
so many of our States and Territories, Bays,
Lakes and Rivers, are indelibly stamped by
names of their giving?"

Ye my they all have passed away,
That noble race and brave;
That their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested waves;
That mid the forest where they roam'd
There rings no hunter's shout;
But their name is on your waters,
Ye may not wash it out.

Tis where Ontario's billow
Like Ocean's surge is cur'd,
Where strong Niagara's thunders wake
The echo of the world,
Where the Missouri brings
Rich tributaries from the West,
And Appalachia sweetly sleeps
On green Virginia's breast.

Ye say their cone-like cabins,
That clustered o'er the vale,
Hath disappeared as withered leaves
Before the Autumn gale;
But their memory lives in your hills,
Their baptism on your shore,
Your everlasting rivers speak
Their dialect of yore.

Old Massachusetts wears it,
Within her lordly crown,
And broad Ohio bears it
Amid her young renown;
Connecticut hath wreathed it
Where her quiet foliage waves,
And bold Kentucky breathes it hoarsely
Through all her ancient caves.

Wachusett hides its lingering voice
Within its rocky heart,
And Alleghany graves its tone
Throughout its lofty chasm.
Monadnock, on his forehead hour,
Doth seal the sacred trust,
Your mountains build their monument,
Though ye destroy their dust.

God Save the Plough.

See how the shining shore
Maketh earth's bosom fair,
Crowning her braw!
Bread in its narrow springs,
Health and repose it brings,
Treasures unknown to kings—
God save the Plough!

Look to the warrior's blade,
While o'er the tented glade,
Hate breathes his vow:
Strike its unsheathing wakes,
Love at its lightning quakes,
Weeping and woe it makes—
God save the Plough.

Ships o'er the deep may ride,
Storms wreck their banner'd pride,
Waves whirl their prow;
But the well-loaded wain,
Gathers the golden grain,
Gladdening the household train—
God save the Plough.

Who are the truly great?
Minions of pomp and state,
Where the crowd how!
Give us hard hands and free,
Culturers of field and tree,
Best friends of Liberty—
God save the Plough.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Columbian Magazine.

Going to the Dogs.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

I received your bill to-day, Mr. Leonard, said a customer, as he entered the shop of a master mechanic.

We are sending out all our accounts at this season, returned the mechanic, bowing.

I want to pay you.

Very well, Mr. Baker, we're always glad to get money.

But you must throw off something. Let me see—and the customer drew out the bill.

Twenty-seven dollars and forty-six cents.

Twenty-five will do. There, receipt the bill, and I'll pay you.

But Leonard shook his head.

I can't deduct a cent from that bill, Mr. Baker. Every article is charged at our regular price.

Oh, yes, you can. Just make it twenty-five dollars, even money. Here it is. And Baker counted out the cash.

I'm sorry, Mr. Baker, but I cannot afford to deduct anything. If you'd only owed me twenty-five dollars, your bill would have been just that amount. I would not have added a cent beyond what is due, nor can I take anything less than my due.

Then you won't deduct the odd money?

I can't, indeed.

Very well! The manner of the customer changed. He was evidently offended.

The bill is too high by just the sum I asked to have deducted. But no matter, I can get it all.

There's a chance for you, said a friend to him one evening.

In Miss Leonard?

Yes.

She is a charming girl, replied the young man. I wonder if her father is worth any thing?

People say so.

Indeed?

Yes. They say that the old fellow has laid up something quite handsome; and as Adelaide is his only child, she will of course get it all.

I was not aware of that.

It's all so, I believe.

After this young Baker was exceedingly attentive to Miss Leonard, and made persistent importations upon her heart. He even went so far as to visit pretty regularly at her house, and was meditating an avowal of his attachment, when his father said to him one day,

What young lady was that I saw with you on the street yesterday afternoon?

Her name is Leonard.

The daughter of old Leonard in street?

Yes, sir.

Mr. Baker looked grave and shook his head.

Do you know anything about her?

Nothing about her, but I know that her father is going to the dogs as fast as ever a man weak.

Indeed? I thought he was very well off.

Oh, no! I have been looking to see his shop shut up, or to hear of his being sold out by the sheriff, every day, for these two years past.

Miss Leonard is a lovely girl.

She is the daughter of a poor, vulgar mechanician. If you see anything so lovely in that Henry, you have a strange taste.

There is no gainsaying Adelaide's personal attractions, replied the son, but if her father is in the condition you allege, that settles the matter as far as she and I are concerned. I am glad you introduced the subject, for I might have committed myself, and when too late, discovered my error.

And a sad err--it would have been, Henry. In any future matter of this kind, I hope you will be perfectly frank with me. I have a much more accurate knowledge of the condition and standing of people than you can possibly have.

The son promised to do as the father wished. From that same visit to Miss Leonard were abated, and his attentions to her when they met in society, became coldly formal. The sweet young girl whose feelings had really been interested, felt the change, and was, for a time, unhappy; but in a few months she recovered herself, and was again as bright and cheerful as usual.

Time went steadily on, sweeping down one and setting up another, and still old Leonard didn't go to the dogs, much to the surprise of Baker, who could not imagine how the mechanic kept his head above water after having drove away his best customers, as he must have done, if all were treated as he had been. But he was satisfied of one thing, at least, and that was, that he must be miserably poor, as he, in fact, deserved to be, according to his idea of the master.

One day, about a year after his timely caution to his son in regard to Miss Leonard, Baker happened to pass along a street where he had not been for some months. Just opposite a large, new and beautiful house, to which the painters were giving their last touches, he met a friend. As they paused,

That's an elegant house. It has been built since I was in this neighborhood.

Yes, it is a very fine house, and I suppose it didn't cost less than ten thousand dollars.

No, I should think not. Who built it?

Yes, it was built by Leonard.

By whom?

By old Leonard. You know him.

Impossible! He's not able to build a house—

That's an elegant house. It has been built since I was in this neighborhood.

Yes, it is a very fine house, and I suppose it didn't cost less than ten thousand dollars.

No, I should think not. Who built it?

Yes, it was built by Leonard.

Certainly. Why, he's worth, at least,

seventy thousand dollars.

You must be in error.

No. His daughter is to be married next month to an excellent young man, and this house has been built, and is to be handsomely furnished, as a marriage present.

Incredible! I thought he was going, or had gone, to the dogs, long ago!

Leonard! The friend could not help laughing aloud. He go to the dogs? He's the last one to go to the dogs. Oh, no!

There isn't a man in his trade who does good business, as little show as he makes.

Good work, good prices and punctuality, are the cardinal virtues of his establishment, and make all substantial. How in the world could you have taken up such a notion?

I don't know, but such has been my impression for a long time," replied Baker, who felt exceedingly cut down on account of the mistake he had made, and particularly so in view of the elegant house and seventy thousand dollars which might all have belonged to his son, in time, if he had not fallen into such an egregious error about old Leonard.

Most persons are apt to make mistakes of this kind, and imagine that because from some slight offence they have withdrawn their custom from a man, that he most necessarily be going to the dogs. Probably in the matter of stopping subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, people are more prone to fall into

I spoke to you, for I shouldn't like to loose six or seven hundred dollars.

Six or seven hundred! Is it possible that he wants to buy so recklessly? Take my advice, and don't think of trusting him.

I certainly shall not.

When Leonard ordered the goods, the merchant declined selling, except for cash.

As you please, returned the mechanic, differently, and went elsewhere and made his purchase.

It happened that Mr. Leonard had a very pretty and very interesting daughter, on whose education the merchant had bestowed great pains; and it also happened that Baker had a son, who, in most things, was a chip of the old block. Particularly was he like his father in his great love of money; and scarcely had he reached his majority ere he began to look about him with a careful eye to a good matrimonial arrangement. After that he is firmly convinced that the paper must go down; and if he happens to meet with it a few months afterward by accident, will very likely say—

Why, is this thing alive yet? I thought it had stopped long ago!

So the world moves on. People are prone to think that what they smile on lives, and what they frown upon is blighted, and must die.

to this error than in any thing else. A man gets offended about something—perhaps,

through some error of the clerk, his bill is sent to him after it has been paid; or through the neglect of a carrier, or the purloining propensity of news-vending lads, his paper fails a few times, and in high indignation he orders a discontinuance. After that he is

disappointed in the paper most go down;

and if he happens to meet with it a few months afterward by accident, will very likely say—

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Extraordinary Escape.

The inhabitants of Lille have been for some days thrown into commotion by a circumstance which has occurred in Lezennes.

A restaurante, named Puy, has for some years rented a part of some vast abandoned houses which exist in the commune, and had established there some mushroom beds. He lately expressed an intention to rent some further portion of the quarries, and on Monday set out to examine what part would best suit his purpose.

Several hours having elapsed without anything being seen of him, uneasiness began to be felt, and at last five of the inhabitants, furnished with lights, entered the excavations to search for him. As these persons in their turn were several hours absent, the greatest consternation was excited; but the next morning they made their appearance separately, having saved their safety to the precaution of dropping bits of straw as they went along. They all, it appeared, had lost their way in the vaults, and would have perished but for the precaution which they had thought of. They were, however, taken to excess, and were exceeding ill on their return as to be obliged to go to bed; and one of them did not recover for two days.

Nothing had been discovered of M. Puy, two companies of the 63d regiment, a number of quarrymen, and other persons, divided themselves into different parties, each party going to explore a distinct section of the quarries. Under the direction of the mining engineers the quarries were marked out into certain great divisions, and arrangements were made for exploring every nook and corner of each division. Each party carried blazing torches and made as much noise as possible, in the hope of being seen or heard by the missing man.

Wednesday night too, wore away, in spite of all the charitable efforts of the seekers, they could discover nothing of the lost man. By that time their anxiety and that of the public became wrought up to the highest pitch.

On Thursday morning the search was continued; at half past 5 on the evening of that day one of the bands directed by M. Valine, came to the spot where M. Puy was. As soon as he saw them he seized hold of the person nearest to him, and cried joyfully,

Monday the 11th of November.

On Tuesday the search was kept up with renewed vigor, but without success. All Tuesday night these kind hearted bands were occupied in their task, but disappointment again awaited them. The whole of Wednesday was spent in like manner, unfortunately with like ill-success.

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